



Corrections and Revisions to the Affected Environment

The Affected Environment

This section of the Final EIS represents the errata sheet for Chapter 3 (The Affected Environment) of the Draft EIS. The errata sheet incorporates:

- updates to existing conditions that have occurred subsequent to the publication of the draft plan and prior to publication of the final plan; and
- factual corrections and other revisions to the draft plan based on comments provided by agencies

Text that is to be removed from the draft plan appears as a strikeout, while text that is to be added appears as underlined.

Additional non-revised text from the draft plan is provided for context, making the changes more understandable to the reader while reducing the need to refer directly to the draft plan.

Impact Topics Eliminated from Further Analysis

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species
p.89, add new text to the fourth paragraph

The Division of Natural Heritage of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation did not identify any protected species occurring on the Petersburg National Battlefield during the surveys they conducted in the period 1990 through 1991. The Division of Natural Heritage of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation did not identify any protected species occurring on Petersburg National Battlefield during the surveys they conducted in the period 1990 through 1991.

However, in January 2004, a pair of Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was observed in the Colquitt Salient area of the Eastern Front Unit working on a nest. The Bald Eagle is currently designated as Threatened under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Program. Shortly after, the park biologist contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for positive identification of the nest by an avian expert. As a precaution, a 750 foot buffer was established and all access points into the area were clearly marked as closed. In February 2004, park resource management staff consulted with a USFWS representative to determine Primary and Secondary Management Zones around the nest as outlined in the *Bald Eagle Protection Guidelines of Virginia* (May 2001). NPS agreed that during the nesting and breeding season (December 15th – July 15th) the primary zone would be closed to all human activity and activities in the secondary zone would be maintained. For any new planned activities within either the primary or secondary zones, NPS will consult with USFWS. The park followed the management guidelines during the 2004 nesting season, allowing its first known eaglets (3) to hatch.

Ecological Resources

Rare, Threatened and Endangered species
page 114, add new text to fourth paragraph

No rare, endangered or threatened animals were found during the Natural Heritage surveys conducted in 1990-1991 at Petersburg NB. However, in January 2004, a pair of Bald

Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was observed in the Colquitt Salient area of the Eastern Front Unit working on a nest. The Bald Eagle is currently designated as Threatened under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Program. Shortly after, the park biologist contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for positive identification of the nest by an avian expert. As a precaution, a 750 foot buffer was established and all access points into the area were clearly marked as closed. In February 2004, park resource management staff consulted with a USFWS representative to determine Primary and Secondary Management Zones around the nest as outlined in the *Bald Eagle Protection Guidelines of Virginia* (May 2001). NPS agreed that during the nesting and breeding season (December 15th – July 15th) the primary zone would be closed to all human activity and activities in the secondary zone would be maintained. For any new planned activities within either the primary or secondary zones, NPS will consult with USFWS. The park followed the management guidelines during the 2004 nesting season, allowing its first known eaglets (3) to hatch.

Social and Economic Environment

Page 124, revise and replace text in third paragraph

Infrastructure

Water Supply

The Appomattox River Water Authority (ARWA) maintains Lake Chesdin, a 17-mile long impoundment on the Appomattox River and supplies water to Prince George and Dinwiddie Counties and the City of Petersburg, City of Colonial Heights and Chesterfield County. The ARWA treatment facility has a current capacity of 46 million gallons per day (mgd) with plans to expand in 2010 to supply up to 70 mgd. and is now expanding to 96 mgd.

Prince George County water customers also receive water from the Virginia American Water Company. The Virginia American Water Company supplies the Route 156 and Jefferson Park areas. The more rural areas of Prince George County obtain potable water from several county-operated systems.